Amusements To-day. Academy of Music-Satanella, merican Institute Fair-63d st. and 3d av. ooth's Theatre-Harry VIII.
I owery Theatre-The Dream of Destiny.
I ryant's Opera House-6th av. and 256 th. Vith Avenue Theatre-Divorce. Grand Opera House - Elect Oge.
Inn Edwin's Theatre-Opera Boofe.
Niblo's Garden-Streets of New York.
The Theatre-Humpir Dumpty. Paris Pavillon Circus-14th et., bet. 2d and 3d ave Stadt Theetre-W. and a Treptre-Washel, and a recombined on a consider Minister Minister Minister Management of the American Combination of the American Combination of the American Minister Management of the American Minister Management of the Could State of the Could State Management of the Could State of th

FOR PRESIDENT.

Our Anter Eranklin, Dr. HORACE GREELEY. OF CHAPPAQUA.

" And that old Friend, so says and bland Our Later Franklin."-WHITTIER.

The Great Fire at Chicago.

The calamity which has overtaken Chicago affects not that city alone, but the whole country, and even the whole world. The moral and material interests of mankind are so linked together that the misfortunes of one portion are shared more or less by all. Especially in these days of electric telegraphs and steam communication does a blow struck at any important point vibrate swiftly through the whole body politic, as the scenes witnessed yesterday in this city testify. There could hardly have been more excite ment, or a more vivid sense of loss produced if Brooklyn had been burning instead of Chicago-if the conflagration were at our doors instead of being a thousand miles off. A like sympathy was manifested in Cincinpati, St. Louis, and other great centres of population; and the measures promptly taken there, as well as here, to put this sym pathy into the form of substantial relief, proves that it was no mere superficial fe l ing. The inhabitants of Chicago are regarded as our fellow-citizens, and, as such, entitled

New York, however, has particular reaso for being afflicted in the affliction of Chicago The two cities are so closely connected in their business relations that whatever hurts one hurts in a peculiar degree the other. The larger portion of the trade of the Mississippi valley which comes to New York comes through Chicago as an intermediary. The great lines of railroad which bring the produc tions of the Western prairies and forests to ou warehouses, are fed from Chicago as an immense central storehouse ; and in return our importations are largely distributed through the agency of Chicago merchants to their Anal destination. The destruction, even for a short space of time, of the machinery by which this trade is carried on, cannot but prove a serious injury to us. And when the amount of New York capital invested in Chicago, and the immense risks at stake there by our banks and insurance companies are considered; it will be con that we, of all others, can sincerely mourn over the Yum 80 ewiftly wrought.

to our prompt assistance.

It is impossible as yet to make an acco rate estimate of the value of the property destroyed. Even the area laid waste by the conflagration is not accurately defined. The only way to form an adequate idea of what has happened is to imagine a fire to start in sweep from that point in a widening track embracing Wall street and its neighbo bood, the Aster House, the City Hall, the new Court House, and other public buil ings in the Park, and thus going on until reached from river to river and as far north as Fourteenth street. Fortunately, few lives have been lost, but thousands have been rendered homoless, and what is more, have been thrown entirely out of employment. There will be need of abundant liberality on the part of charitable people everywhere, to prevent enormous suffering; and it is to be feared that, with every exertion, a large number will perish of exposure and priva-*ions.

One good result will be obtained. Chience when it is rebuilt, will be built much more substantially and handsomely than was before. It is impossible that, in the face of this awful warning, the authorities will permit the further erection of those wooden shanties which were at once so disfiguring and so dangerous to the city. For it is not to be doubted that but for the immonse number of these inflammable structures, the fire could never have got the headway it did, and thus been enabled to overcome the more substantial buildings of brick and stone. Exposed as Chicago is to fierce winds from both the lake and the prairies, to build it of wood was to invite precisely the devastation that has swept over it. In the infancy of the city it was perhaps impossible to prevent this from being done; but now that its prosperity is consolidated and its future assured, the perilous practice should be prohibited.

A Great Victory for Workingmen.

The cable brings us news from England that the long strike of thetengineers at Newcastle is ended at last. At a mass meeting held on Friday evening they agreed to accept a proposition made by the masters, and only a few matters of detail remain to be settled before they return to work. From the present time until the 2d of January, 1872, the working day is to consist of nine and a half hours, and it will be reduced to nine hours after that date.

This means simply that, after a struggle of more than four months' duration between the workingmen and their employers, in one of the most important towns in England, the toen have vanquished the masters.

The strike seems to have been wholldue to the refusal of the proprietors to accede to the demand of the engineers for a reduction of the hours of labor. The the near movement has long been steadily growing in popular favor, and this was its once perceived that the demand, which contemplated no decrease in pay, was equivalent to a request for advanced wages. When it ance on their part would avail nothing, it is tributaries, which formerly contributed large volumes of water the twelve months through, a regather likely that they would have con are now dry for three-fourths of the year.

sented to increase the wages per day of ten hours, if the men would have returned to work on such terms. This suggestion, however, was met by the reply that what the men most wanted and would have was a diminution of the hours of daily labor. They argued that they were not only entitled to an advance in their wages, which the prosperity of trade justified them in asking, but that if they chose they should be allowed to take this increase in the form of less time

rather than more money. The most prominent individuals in the controversy have been Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, the inventor of the well-known Armstrong gun, in behalf of the employers, and Mr. John BURNETT, the President of the Nine Hours League, who was an engineer in one of the establishments at Newcastle previous to the strike, in behalf of the workingmen. So general has been the interest inspired in England by the movement, that the London Times published long communications in regard to it from both these gentlemen. Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG appeared to considerable disadvantage in this discussion, and his course as the representative of the proprie tors has subjected him to much severe censure; but it seems that it is a proposition which he made that has been accepted as the final basis of settlement.

This proposition, however, was equivalent o a surrender of all for which the masters had so long and strenuously contended. The men had asked that nine hours should hereafter constitute a day's work. for which they should be paid as much as they had heretofore received for a day's labor when it lasted ten hours. To this the employers have now consented, only stipulating that the arrangement shall not be fully carried into effect until January next, and that during the in. terval nine and a half hours shall constitute the working day.

We hope that the statements in regard to the acts of violence toward foreign workmen alleged to have been committed by those engaged in the strike are untrue. While any achievement which tends to the welfare and prosperity of workingmen is properly a subject of congratulation, this is only the case when the desired result has been fairly and honorably attained.

When lovers quarrel, it is an invariable rule for the presents to be returned. We presume that the principle which lies at the basis of this rule will prevent the removal of the Hon. THOMAS MURPHY from the Collectorship of this p rt. As an honorable man Gen. GRANT cannot aford to go back on his benefactor without sending back his benefactions. It will take an awful pressure to compel the President to disgorge; and therefore we think the Collector is sure to stick. Of course, the President might convey the property in trust, and on conditions, as Mr. Ksy-SER did, and then come out with a letter stating that he didn't mean anything in particular by it We fancy, however, that the President is too wary to put his foot in it in that bungling style and we therefore advise the GREELEY Republi cans not to invest too much stock in the removal

The telegraph brings the report that the spache chief Cocross has with his band entered to peaceful relations with the United States thorities. If the news proves true, it will have in important influence in the settlement of Inis mountained burn been the most daring and must readed enemy of the whites in all that region. Although he has been guilty of atrocious cruel ies, those who have had the best opportunities or judging of his character are of the opinio bat he would faithfully observe any treaty stip; lations he might enter into; and if he has bee merciless in his warfare on the whites, it mus be remembered that he was friendly toward then atil driven into enanty by an act of inexcusab treachery, and that he and all his race have been builted down on what they naturally conside their own ground with remorseless fury by our

With the news of the revolution in Mexico omes a report that Courins, the brigand chie of the Rio Grande, has espoused the cause of JUAREZ. This CORTINA is the man who in 1855 captured the flourishing little town of Brownstille, Texas, with his robber band, and hung three American merchants with whom he had ad a dispute concerning some merchandise Since the war Couring has been frequently on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, drinking and amusing himself with United States officers, but no attempt has ever been made to bring him to jusice Now that Corrisa is about to take part in another revolution, the unprotected citizens of Brownsville may prepare for further outrages.

The Nevada papers tell of a young man from the East who was engaged several years ago in getting ont ties for the Pacific Railroad i eastern Wyoming, at a point some distance from the location of the road. While thus employed he observed lying around loose on the surface umps of heavy vellow mineral, of which, however, he took little notice. As Indians were plenty thereabouts, and he had a prejudice against becoming artificially bald-headed, he left and made his way to California, where for the first time the unsophisticated youth found out what gold tooked like in its original state, and in certain nuggets that were shown him recognized the same yellow substance that had attracted his attention when he was cutting ties. He at once set about faising money to return to Wyoming, and with a party of twelve men splendidly mounted, armed, and equipped, he recently leit Elko in search of the riches that he had unconsciously left behind him at the time of his flight from the Indians.

The bed of the Mississippi river seems to be filling up at a rate which threatens in the course of time to seriously affect navigation during the dry season. This year at St. Louis, while the surface of the water has been four feet and one inch above the lowest stage of water attained by the river in 1863, there was at the same time only about five inches difference in the depth of the channel between these years showing that the bottom of the river must be three feet and four inches higher than it was in 1868. So in 1850 the hed of the river was foun to be two feet and three inches higher than it cas ten years previous. It is thought that tough lay particles are brought down by tributary streams from the cultivated fields of the north west and deposited in the channel, and that these, forming with the sand a concrete mass adhere to the bottom, instead of being secured ou' by the annual freshets, as is the case with unmixed sand. It is reasonable to suppose too, that the volume of water flowing into the river will gradually decrease as the country is opened up to cultivation, as such has been the case with other givers flowing through cultivated the cases.

Suppressing the evidence. unfitted for purposes of commercial intercourse. his provered manufactation. The masters at | if we look nearer home, we find that the destruction of the forests and the cultivation of the adjacent country are baving the effect of drying up the Connecticut, very gradually to be surbut still none the less effectually. Many of its

UNEARTHING THE FRAUDS

INGERSOLL, THE HUMBLE CHAIR MAKER, BEFORE THE COURTS. The Examination before Judge Ingraham

Adidavits from John Hardy and Joseph B. Young Trouble over an Adidavit from Richard O'Gorman. The chambers of the Supreme Court were ensely packed yesterday morning by an intelligent audience, who seemed eager to hear the examina tion of James H. Ingersoll, the honest mechanic who has supplied the city and county of New York with ten-dollar chairs at \$10,000 spiece, and with other corresponding furniture at corresponding rates. Judge Ingraham was on the bench at 10 o'clock and despatched ex parte business till 11, with his usual ability and celerity. At two minutes east 11 Mr. Root, the attorney of Mr. Ingersoll, and Messrs. Stoughton and Fullerton, his counsel, made their appearance in the door of the clerk's room. A moment afterward Gen, Barlow and Messrs, Barrett and Peckham, the counsel for Mr. Havemeyer, the plaintiff in the action, appeared at the ar, and modestly look seats behind the reporters.

Stoughton and Fullerton worked their passage to seats within the bar, and then sat down and wiped he perspiration from their ample brows.
"Where's that cuss of an Ingersoil?" irreverent asked a taxpaying-looking citizen. "I want to see the man who's got six million of dollars out of s for what could have been bought for a hundred

s for what could have been occurred to bous and at anction."

"There he comes," responded a young lawyer, ointing to a short, well-made, fail-faced man, who ame in and took a seat in rear of Mr. Fullerton.

"What! that fellow! Why, he looks like a spilt mion!" mutered a solid-booking citizen, with vident disgust, who then added, "The Committee of Seventy will take the starch out of him, any

how f"

"Oh, the Committee of Seventy be blowed," responded a gentleman who looked as though he had the inside track generally. "The Committee of Seventy will bare its tiroat cut by its own members. One of the big suns of the Ring bragged to me the other day that he had friends in the Committee; and Tweed, and Sweeny, and Hall, and Consolly all brag of it too. They all say they've got their friends in the Committee of Seventy, and I've no coubt frey tell the truth about that, if they never told it about anything else."

"If that's so, then we must keep an eye on the Committee of Seventy, "aid another citizen. At this juncture Mr. Ingersoil got up, looked wildly about, and seemed to be on the point of leaving the court room, when a Methodistical-looking speciator with deep feeling softly hammed:

"Child of sin and sorrow.

Yield thee to-day,
Foley bids thee come,
While yet there's room.
Child of sin and sorrow.
On, dou't rup away."

Ingersoil resumed his seat. Whether he heard Oh, the Committee of Seventy be blowed," re

Ingersoll resumed his seat. Whether he heard everse which had been hummed in his behalf out, this reporter saith not.

THE SKIRMISH LINE ADVANCES. The Salina vil Line ADVANCES.

In Barlow—May it please your Honor, we are ourt to-day to go on with the examination of Ingersoil, who ever course the cause may take, quest that the defendant be called, unless these tiemen (bowing to Messrs, Stoughton and Fulon) have some motion to make.

Ir. Fallerton—We are ready to proceed with motion, if your Honor please, to vacate this fr.

Mr. Root, the attorney for Ingersoll, then read the following affidavits:

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN HARDY. AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN HARDY.

New York Supreme Court.—William F. Havemeyer, resident &c., against James H. Ingersol and others, ity and country of New York, is.—John Hardy of the tot Clerk of New York, is.—John Hardy of the tot Clerk of the Common Council of the city of ork, and as such has attended the meetings and been such instructions thereof for more ton in which with the timesettlons thereof for more ton its landing with the timesettlons thereof for more ton the landing, within F. Havemeyer, made in the above in increase within the charges of fraud therein made soon brommation and belief against the defendant negatived are time of tass; but this deponent way but if any inchesy have been tracdulently received or bianced from crount of the public reasony of the city of country of New York, the obtaining or receiving hereof has been without any combination or continuous and deponent in ther save, that the said Community and the said Mayor, Alderwes, and Community of the said Saver, Alderwes, and Community of the said Saver. cetting evidence in order to determine whither any side it any, what course of action they hay have no the course of action they hay have no the course of action, they have not become evident the said, and large in the proper to recover taking all step side are right and proper to recover taking all step side are right and proper to recover taking all step side are right and proper to recover taking all step side are right and proper to recover taking all step side are right and proper to recover taking all step side are right and proper to recover taking all step side are right and proper to recover taking all step side are right and proper to recover taking all step side are right and proper to recover taking all step side are right and proper to recover taking all step side are right.

APPIDAVIT OF JOSEPH B. YOUNG. whatsoever, he noted or on street to take any steps to recover back any moneys translationally obtained of recover back any moneys translationally obtained of recover back any moneys translationally obtained of recover the street of the str

MR. O'GORMAN'S AFFIDAVIT. When the affidavite had been read Mr. Fullerton arose and said, that, in addition to these affile, is, they intended to examine Mr. O'Gorman, the Cor-poration Counsel, before the Court.

arce and said, that, in addition to these affiliavia, they intended to examine Mr. O'Gorman, the Corporation Counsel, before the Coart.

Judge Ingraham—Mr. O'Gorman should reduce his testimony to the form of an affidavia.

Mr. Fullerton—We requested him to do so, but Mr. O'Gorman declines to make an affidavia, the case. He prefers to be examined in open coart, where he can be subjected to a cross examination by counsel on the other side.

Judge Ingraham—I don't know as that will arswer. If there should be an appeal from my decision, his examination could not zo us on the appeal, as it would not be a part of the uspers in the case.

Mr. Stoughton suggested that Mr. O'Gorman's case could be determined when he should arrive in court, and this suggestion being acquiesced to, Mr. Fullerton becam a heavy argument in healif of his chemi, which was suggestion being acquiesced to, Mr. Fullerton becam a heavy argument in healif of his chemi, which was suggested by one should arrive in court, and the suggestion being acquiesced to, Mr. Fullerton becam a factory of the case to the family the affidiavits in reply, should all be put in.

This led to a tangled discussion, which finally ended in the adjournment of the case to Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, to give Mr. O'Gorman's chance to make an affidiavit it be could be coaled into making one at all, and aiso to give the counsel for plantiff an opportunity to obtain affidiavis in

chance to make an almany, it he could be coard, into making one at all, and also to give the course for plaintiff an opportunity to obtain affid, when it courts of those put in oy ingersoll.

Judge ingraham warned all parties to come to Court on Wednesday morning in full readiness to eon with the cause to a decision, as little enough has freacy been wasted in preliminary skirmisming.

Josephine Mansfield's Affidavits Showing Up the Frauds of the Ring-Judge Ingra ham Endeavoring to Stop Up the Crater of a Volcano-Startling Developments. A large audience assembled yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, in anticipation of terrible revelations in the Figs.-Stokes case. Col. Pick was not present in Court, but was represented b. Mr. W. A. Beach. Cot. E. S. Stokes was on land, an sat by the side of Mr. Luther R. Marsh, his counse He was looking handsomer than ever. He appeare perfectly unconcerned. A burn diamond gattered

in his bosom, and one equally prilliant shone on the little finger of his lett band. OFENING THE BALL.

At 12 o'c'ock Mr. Beach arose and sade:

"I have a motion to make, your Honor, in the case of Stokes against Fisk, an order for which we returnable at 19 o'clock, for the opposite party is show cause why the affidavits should not be say rressed as togersinent and scandalous. Will you Honor he is the motion?" Judge Ingraham- Wait till I have disposed of

In the number has flour amendated that the Contract amendate the Contract amendated that the Contract amendate the Contract amendated that the Contract amendate that the Contract amendated that the Contract amendate that the Contr

cause since the assembling of the Court. We con-tent to the amdavits being presented to the Court for examination, and the other motion, I suppose, for examination, and the will stand over.

Mr. Bench—I submit to your Honor, with the consent of my learned friend, that these afficavits should not be considered on the records of the Court so as to give permission for their publication.

Judg. Ingraham—While in my possession they

Judg's Ingranam—While in my possession they will not be published.

Mr. Eeach—Of course not from your copy. But from the fact of these affidavits being in the hands of your Honor, parties in possession of other copies uight consider their publication privileged. As far as the original motion is concerned, if your Honor sustains these affidavits, or a portion of them are permitted to be presented, a motion will then be made that the opposite party show cause why the affidavits should not be suppressed as

SCANDALOUS AND IMPERTINENT.

Junge Ingraham-You will be ready on the 18 h of STARTLING DISCLOSURES PROMISED.

The sindayits which, by the ingenuity of counsel for Col. Fisk, were thus suppressed, are said to be of the most startling character. The person making them, Mrs. Mansfield, claims to be acquainted with the waole secree of the internal workings of the Eric Railway Company; and much of the fraud in the city government is also known to her. Her affidavits implicate not only prominent officials of the former Company, but one of the very highest of our city officials, in the most stupendous frauds of the nineteenth century. Persons in Court yesterday; who claim to be acquainted with the contents of the affidavits, say that if published they would shake the city to its very centre.

Report of the Citizens' Investigating Committee-Millions of Dollars Stolen in the most Barefaced Manner-The Swindle of the Armories-G. L. Schuyler & Co.'s Forged Bills-Schuyler Refuses to Explain-The Entire Municipal Government on the Steal-City Debt \$120,000,000.

The Citizens' Committee, comprising the folowing well-known gentlemen : Royal Phelps, Robt. Lenox, P. Bissinger, Paul N. Spofford, Samuel Willets, Horace B. Claffin, Seth B. Hunt, Thomas F Jeremiah, Robert L. Cutting, Wm. A. Booth, James Brown, Courtlandt Palmer, B. L. Solomon, John K. Corter, Thomas W. Pearsall, and Wm. E. Dodge who were selected by the members of the Ring themselves to investigate the alleged frauds perpe trated upon the city and county of New York by the Ring oligarchy, report as tollows. THE ARMORY FRAUDS-REPORT OF THE SUB-COM

MITTEL.

To the Joint Committee of Supercisors, Aldermen and Cilineas.

To the John Committee of Supercisors, American and Citizens.

Gentlement: Your special Committee, appointed to examine and report upon the expenditures of the county government upon the armories and drill-rooms, beg leave to report as follows:

Owing to the absence of vouchers, and the incomplete and irregular method in which the accounts of the parties to whom moneys have been paid on the account have been presented, we have been unable to ascertain the amount of labor performed upon, or materials lumished to, any one of the various armories and drill-rooms of the city, and have been obliced to take the gross amounts expended, as shown by the books of the Comptroller, and compare the cost of the work actually done upon all the armories and drill-rooms with these gross amounts, in order to arrive at any discrepancies which might exist.

e paid. ichers which represent payments under

appropriations by the Hoard of Apportionment are endorsed across their faces: "Copy, J. B. Young, Cierk," are but copies including signatures to receipts of the original bills, which are stated to be in the pay session of the clerk of the Boar i of Sapervisors. Except in the one instance—bill of

KEYSER & CO., dated Nov. 9. 1869, for \$5,980.87, for articles fur-nished—is there any attends to specify the work done on any specified armory or drill-room upon which the amonats are expended; but in nearly all cases from four to six armores are included in one bil, with the work done and the furniture and ma-terials furnished most all expresses in most general forms furnished most all expresses in most general

THE AMOUNT OF THE SWINDLE. In the opinion of the experts employed by you committee, the total amount of expenditures for as

Committee, the total amount of expenditures for all purposes overed by the voochers and accounts which have been submitted to your Committee is \$192,455—an estimate, in the original of your Committee, which is as fair and just as is possible to chain with such data.

The total amount expended for the purposes, as should by the books and vouchers submitted is three millions two bundred and twents-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollers and sixty-two cons. With every allowance for onlissions, for low estimates, and for the wear and terr upon the armories and their equipments from use, it cannot fall to be seen that the difference between the amounts expended by the city and the value received therefor amounts to a sum which can only be seen unten for by a presumption or fraud, and ON THE PART OF EVERY COUNTY OFFICIAL

who has assented or been a party to these payments. In every instance where there was a possibility of a doubt, or any contrariety of opinion as to work cone or aments of fermiture or material tynnished, the experts employed were instructed to give the county the behalf of any possible or all leged expenditure. We have consulted some of typical contrariety of regiments, the juniors and armorers of the buildings and have received in nearly all conofficers of regiments, the janitors and armorers of the buildings, and have received in nearity all cases their hearty cooperation and assistance in our investigations, taking care to sllow for any seeming discrepancies, and always in favor of silleged credits to the county.

The examinations of your Committee have been conducted with care and measurements. Chairs, casks, becaches, gas faxures, have been consisted, and floors measured, and each tem of work, as divided, has received the careful examination of professional men in the several departments that make up the equipment, furnishing, and alternations or retairs to buildings. In some instance, as

tions or retairs to buildings. In some instances, a in the case of the Seventh and Twenty-second Regments, much of the expense of the equipment of the armories has been horne by the companies an officers of the regments occupying the buildings. EVIDENCE OF FORGERIES.

Your Committee deem it their duy to state that, apper a careful comparison of the signatures of some of the vorchers exhibited with the indorsements on the warrants issued in favor of the makers of the concars, induce them to centre that in some particular instances the amounts were paid to others than the parties receiping the votablers—the information of the warrants and the precipits at Your Committee has reinfully en feavored to che and irom the rarties to whom these payments have been made duplicate bits or specifications of their accounts which have been paid.

GARVEY CAN'T BE FOUND.

Mr. A. J. Garvey, to whom has been paid the sum of SFIS.555.24, your Committee has been unable to find at his pface of business or elsewhere.

Mr. dingersoll, also a receiver of large amounts, we have also been unable to meet; but we are informed by Mr. Watson, of Ingersoll, Watson & Co., that be (lagersoll) was junt or partner of it at firm, and made their office his hendquarters, but that he (Watson, and Managardia) connections as a firm of the control of the description of the control of the c ge amounts from the county; but he rejused to easy information in regard to the subject of our

oury,
rine Committee consider the rents paid for armoon in lany instances as very decease. The subct is new under investigation by an expert in such
actor, and the Committee hope to report in detail
rins point within a sport that A NON ENT INCIDE.

The Committee died monthly payments of \$150 on individual raised on the books as "Inspector f Armonies," yet, after direct search, they have een unable to fine him, and they learn that he is THOMAS W. PEARSALL, Acting Chairman. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF YEARLY APPROPRI ATTONO AND BAPENDITCHE

The following table, showing the yearly and ag gregate appropriations of expenditure, exhibits the rapid berease of taxation and disbursements unde-Ferra. Ary conventions.

he bills of and the amounts paid to G. L. Schuyler & Co., report as follows:
Wm. A. Booth, Esq., Chairman of Citizons' Con

incipal of the firm, and stated the object of our

principal of the him, and stated the object of our visit.

In reply, Mr. Schuyler stated that his former partner, Mr. James E. Miller, had at that time the charge of those secondit, and likewise of the collection of the bills, but that he. Schuyler, had no means of ascerialning the amount of said bills, or the amount paid to Mr. Miller by the city, but that he knew that only \$48,000 was returned to the firm for the lumber delivered; also, that lumber to that extent of value was delivered, and no more. He said he could show us on his ledger the amount of money occurred, together with the dates and the quantity of lumber delivered. Upon our requesting Mr. Schuyler to show us his accounts, he reduced.

MILLER CAN'T BE FOUND. MILLER CAN'T BE FOUND.

On inquiring where Mr. Milter could be found, Mr. Schuyler replied that he had not the remotest idea, and that he had not seen Miller for six months. We asked Mr. Schuyler to meet us on the ollowing morning at 10:30 o'clock, at the New Court House, for the purpose of getting his acknowledgment to the genumeness of the indorsements on the warrants for the \$463,039.27-100. This he likewise declined doing. Our interview with Mr. Schuyler proved conclusively his unwilligness to give any further testimony regarding these particular transactions.

ary any turther testimony regarding tases particular transactions.

We therefore, the next morning, called upon D-puty Comptroller Green, requesting bim to show us the Schuyler warrants, which request Mr. Green immediately compiled with. There were four warrants, all drawn upon the Broadway Bank, amounting to a total of \$463.039.37.100. One was dated April 9, 1870, for \$77,518.35-100, to order of G. L. Schuyler & Co., or Robert Winthron, assign e. This warrant calms to be for material furnished from July 6 to Aug. 22, 1868.

THE WARRANTS. Another was dated April 9, 1870, drawn for \$60

Another was dated April 9, 1870, drawn for \$60.212.48 100 to same order, and for material lumished from Aug. 24 to Sept. 17, 1888.

Another was dated May 27, 1870, and drawn for \$163.218.74 100 to order G. L. Scauyler, Robert Winthrop, assignee, for material to May 11, 1869.

In all of the three wartants above named the words "Robt, Wintbrop, assignee," were evidently written in an entirely different hand from the filling up of the warrants.

The fourth warrant was dated June 21, 1870, and drawn for \$162,089.70-100 to order of G. L. Schuyler.

drawn for \$162,039.70-100 to order of G. L. Schuyler.

The first three warrants were endorsed Robt.
Wintbrop, assignee, the fourth was endorsed G. L.
Schnyler, per Robt. Wintbrop, attorney.

On the morning of Sert, 20 we called at the Brondway Bank and saw the President, Mr. Palmer, and
inquired upon what authority and in what manner
his bank had paid the warrant for \$162,099.70, drawn
to the order of G. L. Schuyler and endorsed by
Rost. Wintbrop, attorney. Upon looking over the
books and consulting his paying teller, he reported
that, upon its first presentation for payment it was
re'used, they not knowing the endorsement; that
it was presented a second time,

WHEN MR. WATSON, THE LATE AUDITOR, identified the barty presenting the warrant, saying it was sill right, and that he had the proper papers in his office; it was then paid in bank bills over the

in his office; it was then paid in bank bills over the counter.

Your Committee then inquired at the Comptroller's Department whether that department neld any assignments from Schuyler to Wintarop. On referring to the books such powers were found, and two assignments handed us—one under date of April 11, 1870, and the other dated April 14, 1870, The first was filed in the name of G. L. Schnyler, (individually,) in which he assigned to Robt, Winthrop all his right, title, and interest in bills for lumber furnished the Street Department for 1869—being balance due for the year 1869—signed G. L. Schwier to Robert Wintbrop, assigning all his right title, &c., in bills rendered for material furnished luming the year 1869 and in 1870, signed G. L. Schwier, Witness, Peter Morris.

orris. We have since been informed that Robt. Winthrop certificate of its correctness signed by

WM. M. TWEED, Depart Street Commissioner, or Commissioner of Public Works. The form of such certificate giver by Wm. W. Tweed in respect to all such bild from the Street Department is substantially as tollows the amounts being charged in the city account to "Adjusted Chains," to wit:

Adjusted Claims," to wit:

Thereby certify that the within bill is correct, in accordance with the records of the late street Department. signed Commissioner of Fubic Works."

With the exception of the certificate above named, the Commissioner bilently by knowledge with the other signatures bilently in the bills.

Mr. Wigging also states that in pursuance of instructions, he usually filed and attached all such

A copy of said blank order reads as follows : CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,)

The claim of light the Mayor, Aldermen, and Comput this suit against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Computation of the sity of New York, the Comptroller, in pursuance of and as authorized by Sections 7 and 8 of the sit, Chapter Ses, Laws of 1870, in order to save expenses of intration and interest arising on said claim, hereby adjusts the same, and allows the sun of dollars, in till settlement of all demands arising therefrom.

The Achillor of accounts will draw a warrant for the above stated sum, viz. \$ — to the order of above sum of above su

Your Committee beg to aid that, in view of facts therein given, and from such into ination as they have been able to obtain, they are led to the convection that \$485.600 worth of lumber, and that a sarge part, if not the whole of the every-payment, was received by one Robert Winthrep.

In conclusion, your Committee would state that the thems referred to in the loragoing refer merely to the tax warments and the latest that the items referred to in the loragoing refer merely to the tax warments are named to be the tax warments and the latest that the statest and the same referred to the tax warments are the same warments and the latest that the same warments are same to be same the same warments are same to be same that the same warments are same to be same that the same warments are same to be same that the same warments are same to be same that the same warments are the items referred to in the foregoing refer merely to the payments purported to have been made to said Schuyler, or Schuyler & Co., and recorded un er the head of "Adjusted Claims," and that they know the books of the city show other parments to the same parties during the years 1869 and 1870 charged to various accounts, which during the lim

ROBERT L. CUTTING, Committee.

THE SCH OF THE WHOLE MATTER. Taking the reports of the sub-committees as a asis, the General Committee make a comprehen we report on the situation, which shows the for

I. That the city debt is practically \$120,000,000 11. That the city doct is practiced 19 100,000,000

11. That not merely extravagance but "trano and peculations of the grossest character have been practiced in several departments" with the knowledge of their leads.

111. That the ucht has been doubled every two years since 1860.

11V. That the Mayor is responsible for the continuation of the Article was approximately provided to the continuation of th

V. That it costs nestricas much (\$50,000,000) a cer to run the government of this city as to adintister that of the whole nation. V1. That waite \$3.221,865.62 were paid for armory

repairs. &c., the actual expenditure was not more than \$202,463. In other words the Ring stole on rmory accounts alone \$5,929,402.60.

VII. That immense sums have been paid for ser ices unperformed to men unknown in the offices

from which they drew their salaries. The Committee say:

The Committee say:

Persuing their investigations into the deteils of the accounts and of the buls which have been paid by the Comptroller during the past two and a half years, your Committee find that immense sums have been paid for services which have not been performed, for insterials which have not been furnished, and to employees who are unknown in the offices from which they draw their salaries. Also, that pa the baying just claims upon the city failing that pale the baying just claims upon the city failing. FRAUDULENTLY INCREASED TREIR AMOUNTS,

FRACIOUENTLY INCREASED THEIR AMOUNTS, and drawn four old the money actually due from the city. Thus is appears in the accounts that numbered software and of olders have been paid to private parties who positively deny the receipt of the money, or any knowledge whatever of the false bills representing the large sams paid to them. These investigations compet the behing that not only the most reckless extravagance, but frauds and peculations of the grossest character have been preclaced in several of the departments, and that these must have been committed in many instances with the knowledge and conductation of those appointed, and whose swern cuty it was and is to guart and protect the public interests.

Your Committee, composed of merchants and business and have had little expenses to guilded or political affeirs, but in the management of extensive business and monetary institutions and therests, they have had large expenses. The practical test which that are led to aboly to the expenses of the muchinery and operations of the municipal government is simply this. How do such expenses compare with those of other corporations?

Your Committee do not hesitate to agreef that there is not a railway or manufacturing company in the

ceiving and disbursing money, auditing, recording, and keeping accounts, including the services of officers, clerks, messengers, and others, amount to one-tenth of those incurred in the administration of our city gov.rument for those purposes during the last two of three years. This

EXTRAVAGANT WASTE OF MONEY

TRROWN FROM THE WINDOWS OF THE CITY HALL

to be caught up by the crowds below. * * *
Respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee
W. K. BOOTH, Chairman. A MANDAMUS AGAINST COMPTROLLER GREEN. Judge Hitton, in behalf of the Department of Pul ic Parks, has instituted proceedings by mandamu acainst Deputy Comptroller Green, to compel nin to issue city bonds to such an amount as the De partment of Puolic Parks may at any time requir-him to do. An order mas been granted by Jadge in graham of the Supreme Court, retargable at 12 M

Another Pen and Ink Picture of the Board of Apportionment—O Hail's Canary—Arrival of Boss Tweed-Mr. Sweeny still Hoarse—How to Do Business.

The Board of Apportionment held a meeting esterday atternoon at 1 o'clock in the Mayor' sat at the window, beneath the care in which he keeps his favorite canary bird. Mr. Sweeny and Mr. Green came first, both nodding pleasantly to the business-like manner. Mr. Corson, the secretary of everything, looked blooming. His chocks were fa and rosy; his ample whiskers, which are slightly red, showed that he had not neglected his toilet i morning. He smoked a cigar, and borrowed a tch, sa ing: City officeholders can't afford to keep their own

They were all scated when Mr. Tweed entered through the private door. THE BOSS.

"Here's Big Six," said Mr. O'Donnell, Jr., the diminuive messenzer of the Mayor, as Mr. Tweed's portly person passed quickly turough the ball. The Boss was dressed in a very becoming blue suit. The vest was not buttoned at the lower end, allowing him to breathe freely. The Commissioner of Public Works looked elegant. He wore a black silk hat which was crated; his lace was fresh, bright, rosy; his beard, almost gray, carefully combed, and on his hand sparkled a brilliant the instre of which dimmed even his bright blue eyes, he did not speak a word during the meeting, but he must have felt pleasant, for his voice ranz with pleasure as he said in his splendid, frank manner. "How do you do?" to The Stn's representative.

Mr. Corson, secretary of everything, read the minutes, after which Mr. Green handed a paper to the Mayor, which he read with a great deal of flourish and cadence. Into some parts of the document, which came from

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

and asked the Board of Apportionment to anthorize and asked the Board of Apportionment to authorize the issue of bonds to the amount of \$505.000 for the burpose of building new houses, towers, &c., he but even feeling and pathos, waile the bird twittered lustily over his head.

Mr. Hennessy (standing, his hat in one hand and Keeping the other hand in his pocket)—It you do not give as these bonds, we want to be absolved from all responsibility for fires.

The Mayor listened to him attentively, stroking his heard.

Mr. Green (in his blunt, straightforward manner —I den't see what you want man Mr. Hennessy put his other band into his

pocket.

The Mayor—I'm ready to vote for it. I would suggest, nowever, that a special meeting—

Mr. Sweeny (with followid thanks, lege classe 4, and in so horse a vote that he fairly croaxed)—Yes, I would suggest that the Cusirman call a special meet-

ing to consider this matter.
His black moustache hanging down dercely on both sides, shone brilliantly while he said this.
The Mayor—That's what I thought. It's adopted. BOSS TWEED WHISPERS.

then adjourned the Friday, ment he had attered the word "Adjourned lowed by Mr. Sween," "Adjourned lowed by Mr. Sweeny, who cooly put his black size hat on. They taiked confidentially, after which Mr. Sweeny came out looking much more pleasant. simking hands with a friend who had come to see

him, with a delightful cordinity.

Mr. Tweed talked mean while to Mr. Green, whistood at the window, and gazed respectivity.

INTO THE FACE OF THE BOSS. They were no secrets which they talked about, for Mr Storrs, the polite ex-Desuty-Comptroller, was called. Mr. Tweed, who is of much higher figure than Mr. Green, looked down complacently at him, but his eyes had not their usual meancement, gay sparaie. He had his hands benind his back, and looked as if he meet the enemy. When he went away belf a dozen men stooped in the City Hail Park looking after him as if astonished.

THE SATINGS DANK PANIC.

A Conspiracy to Break a Moneyed Institution Adding Thousands of Dollars to its Prefits-The Interest Lost by the Depositors-An Ambitious Director's Revenge The rumor that the Third Avenue Savings Bank at Twenty-sixth street, was insolvent, was largely circulated, and the panic-stricken depositors flocked to the bank in droves yesterday morning long before

men, and children-scrambling, fighting, pushing, On Twenty-sixth street is a side entrance. This was closed and boilted, and guarded within by a policeman. On the glass was pasted a piece of note

tle usual hour for business. When the doors were

thrown open the portico was one mass of men, we

paper lettered thus: THED AVENUE SAVINGS DANK.

Oct. 9 1-31.

The bank is prepared to pay all its depositors on demand. J. H. LYNES, President.

Around this door, too, an immense throng has congregated. It was used only as a means of egrefor such as had received their money. No one was allowed to enter by this passage. Notwithstanding stringent enforcement of this rule, the thre still continued to press around, and endeavored :

force an entrance whenever the door was opened to allow the withdrawal of a depositor. The bun man was carried to the scene of action in car No. 77 of the Third avenue i'me. The drive was much exercised with regard to the bank. He said he had \$4,050 on deposit there, part of which h had drawn from the Bewery Bank only last week About half way up the Bowery an old gendeman o silver gray bair stepped on the platform. He prove

to be a Director of THE BULL'S READ BANK, and was known to the driver. He said the Third avenge was perfectly sound, and that they could have \$100,000 from the Buil's Head Bank st a our's notice and on their own scennity. He added mand as much more. He said that the rumors had grown out of a conspiracy headed by one Dunn, who econse he could not be President, and determin to smash the bank. This explanation reassured the

Meantime Mrs. Grundy had magnified berself The report had circulated and gamed universal cre-dence, that the bank had received to pay but ten secent. on deposits. Every corner brought its com piement of passengers, each with their little book which represented, perbaps, the savings of many years—all in eager baste to reach the bank and savi what little they might of their scanty means. We or the car reached I wenty-fifth street these were al-ed to the camorous crowd which already filled to

driver, and he determined to leave his money in

Dank, and BLOCKADED THE SIDEWALK. The excitement on all sides was intense, was deported on all countenances. The mer and raved—the works were long field for welldisnosed to go into a series had the publicity of the place not proved to a series had the publicity of the place not proved to the place of the place of the publicity of the place of the

was the recipient of innumerable curses and a was the respect of mannerable curves and a variety of malicious puncies. The reporter, supposing he had been ins de and drawn his money edged through the crowd, hoping to get some facts. The young man was puffing like a porpoise in shoat water. Said the Sun man; "Walls"

water. Said the SUN man;
"Welly"
"Not a bit of it," was the response. "It's rough,
Not a bit of it," was the response. "It's rough,
lordin't stand there another, five minutes for a
fortune. It's noter than h—
"Did you get your money f"
"I didn't get anywhere near the door. I'll let the
whole thing go before I'll

SUBMA TO SUFFOCATION.

"But are they paying off at all?"
"Of course they are. The bank's good enough,"
The reporter next went to the side door in Twenty-sixth street. The throng which sorrounded this was principally of women and old men. After almost desperate wrigging and pushing he captured a nosition on the top step. The door opened and a position on the top step. position on the top step. The door opened and mositor stepped out. An aged matron inquired: "Did ye git your money?"

us they would chair of our intherist?"
"My good womno." said the man, "if you draw ar money now, you can't expect interest. They've The good woman, nowever, would not take that

view of the subject.
"It's a shame," said she, "a disgraced robberg to chate us poor wimmen of our little money. We'd better a' kept it oursels, so we had. It's disgrace-

At this point the door opened again and a polite officeman admitted the SUN reporter.

A MOUNTAIN OF BANK NOTES.

A MOUNTAIN OF BANK NOISS.

Inside the bank the scene was rather more cheering than without. A huge pyramid of bank notes was visible on the teller's desk, and this doubtless tended to preserve order among the depositors. But a few were admitted at a time, and these few saw that the bank had ample funds to meet their demands. All was quiet, and the business proceeded with the clock-like regularity usual to ordinary business. THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT. "I will tell you about my connection with this bank from the first day, and the nistory will throw much light on the present cituation.
"Some six or eight months after the run of the Atlantic Mail I had \$50,000 I wanted to deposit. I saw Mr. A. G. Dunn and asked him about this bank. He told use twee perfectly sound, and I deconsided \$10,000 here. Mr. Dunn was then Vice-Presiden. Some time afterward, about eighteen months ago, Mr. Dunn solicited me to become a member of the

All told the it was perfectly sound, and I decosited \$10,090 here. Mr. Dunn was then Vice-Tresidens. Some time afterward, about eighteen montus ago, Mr. Dunn solicited me to become a member of the Board of Directors. He said, 'We've got some bad members, and I want to get 'em out.' Shortly sterward he called a private meeting of the Board, and notified me to attend. I refused. A foranght afterward I received another notice to attend at Dr. Bibbin's house in Lexington avenue. I attended. The object was to cast votes to see who they could elect President. I asked them why they took such an anusual step. They said they wanted to get Spencer K. Green out. If they found they could elect A. G. Dunn or any other good man they wanted to to run mim. I took them if they had any charges to make against Mr. Green I wanted time to investigate them. Well, I did investigate them, and I found the only fault alleged against Green was the Atlantic Mail foan.' It had all been perfectly regular, and was assented to by Dunn and the other members of the Finance Committee. If he was to blame all wery to blame. I saw that

THESE SECRET MEETINGS

THESE SECRET MEZITIOS

were held entirely in the interest of Duan, who aspired to be President of the bank, and from that time I always refused to attend any of them. The election was held January I, and Mr. Green was relected despite the wishes of Duan and his friends. Duan told me himself that the bank was perfectly selvent, that if he was elected President there would be no trouble. He considered, or affected to consider himself the only trustworthy man in the board.

Falling in his objects, he resigned some two or three months ego. He then went to Aloiny, and got the Commissioner to send Messrs Keyes and Hennessey on here as examiners to see now the bank stood. Hennessey was a more tool of Duan's, fle said repeatedly that the bank was "a d--rotten concern, and had got to go under."

AN APPEAL TO A CATHOLIC PRIEST. Then this Hennessy went to the Rev. Dr. Birch's ataole Church in First avenue and asked him to say to his congregation that the Third Avenue Bink s as a rotten concern, and advise his people to draw Reporter—How long have you been President of Mr Lines-About three months. I didn't want

depositors.

Mr. Lynes—Oh, yes. Dunn overshot the mark when he had this thing printed in the Sunday papers. He showed his hand too soon. It gave as plenty of time to convert our securities into ready cash. The law allows us thirty days to pay depositors. We don't propose to take advantage of that,

WE SHALL PAY ON DEMAND, WE SHALL PAY ON DEMAND, and thus give the lie direct to the scandaious report which this disappointed office-sceker has put afford. The reporter now entered the chamber where the stormy debares which had led to this state of afford had taken place. Two or three of the Directors were there examining seconds and computing long gows of figures. Mr. Harrison, the atterney of the tank and offer of the University of the reader good-working gentleman with sandy with the winkers.

Reporter—With regard to the swamp lands which your accusers say you have tent money on in New Mr. Harrison—14

those lands, and he approved the loss. There is not an incl of ewamp land. The principal loss was on sants. IN THE CITY OF BLIZABETH,

in the best portions of it. The streets are broad, and improvements are being made every day. On one let a house worth \$30,000 has been out. The other leans are \$12,000 has been out. The other leans are \$6,000 for collecting. Is that true? Mr. Harrison—That is another ingenious ite. 1 ever received a cent of that \$6,500. I did receive 5,000 from the bank just about that time. I had

\$5,000 from the bank just about that ine. I had given my services for ten years and the Directors thought I deserved something. This very Duna is the man who made the first motion to give me that money. It had nothing whatever to do with the \$6,500. The Directors all verified Mr. Harrison's story, as told above.

Reporter-How about the HOUSE IN FIFTH AVENUE?

Mr. Harrison (bitterli)—Yes, there was another fine bit of sensation—inst is ball true and mail take. The Tarrytown property was exchanged for three houses in Fitth avenue, between Eighty-fith and Eighty-sixth streets. They are built of Duchesser stone, and value the three at \$225,000. Well, they were all ompty and that people might be induced to rent them, the Board ordered he to occury one for a time. This same Dunn was present at the meeting, and Mt. Holt made that motion. I obeyed. Very soon the two were rented and I moved from the other—that is empty now.

The other—that is compty no N.
Reporter—flow much was lost on the Atlantie
Mail loan?
Director—A little short of \$30,000.
Resorter—Dio it really cripple the bank seriously? Harrison—Cripple it? why, since then we have put up time building. Here is work we have put out to depositors in interest since then:

BREAK ON ATLANTIC MAIL? Reporter—Then you think you can weater this storm and come out with filing colors?
Harrison—Weather it—of course we shall. It was a wicked thing, a cruel thing to do. But we are sate. The bank has been well manazoid. We are in better condition to meet a run now than any savings bank in New York. We have been very liberal with our decodiors, which is the reason perhaps when any start when you cannot more. But we with our decoulters, which is the reason

A QUARTER OF A MILLION PAID OUT. At 3 o'clock the bank doors were closed as usual; but they were reopened at 6, and the payments were centinged usual 9. About \$250,000 was had out to lepositors our me the day. Very many on hearing the true statement of the case went away and left The interest on this \$250,000 at six per cent. is \$15,000. This is the money which is literally taken \$15,000. This is the money which is iterally taken from the pockets of the poor depositors by the men who per this false story in circulation. They have helped the bank they intended to break by outing just this amount into its vanits. The poor mon-the transfers—as mind large to bear the last. One poor woman who had withdrawn her money was roosed of \$400 after one had grawn it from the bank.

have a surplus on hand, and can meet an our owng.

JOE COBURN'S LAST FIGHT.

He Takes his Farewell of the Ring, Win or Lose, with Jim Mace-His Private Idea

Understanding from certain sources, which I believe to be authentic, that it is contemplated chal-lenging me after my forthcoming battle with James dace in New Orleans, I wish it to be distinctly and positively understand that, win or lose, on the 30th doy of November next, it is my firm and fixed determination to retire forever from all pugikistic en naters of every kind for the remainder of my life. n the position in which I have been placed to vinrice with heart and hand to uphold those qualities

itic.

In the match penting I accepted Mr. Mace's cuted on rational grounds, and on the same principal shall carry it out to the last. All intensitions of open declarations directed at me for the pricess of bringing about any other match will be a assisting waste of words, this, and paper, and with he passed unneceded and an actioned in any share or for it.

Respectfully yours. JOSRPH COBURN.

Does that look as if we were going to